

Box 20 Book 685

LETTERS OF DR. JOHN DUNMORE LANG

IN

"THE BRITISH BANNER."



These were copied from an old book of Caroline Chisholm's press cuttings which was lent to me by the late E. Dwyer - Gray, Treasurer of Tasmania. I returned the book to his executors after his death in 1945.

Margaret Kiddle,
October, 1953.

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should be made immediately, both from the moral effect which it will have in stimulating emigration in this country, and from certain objects of primary importance in the undertaking which are to be accomplished in the colony. For instance, a surveyor must go out by the first ship to ascertain the general capabilities of the country, and to select the fittest tracts for settlement on their arrival. The expected arrival of the Company's first or preliminary ship will be notified beforehand to the inhabitants of the district, by a vessel with Government emigrants - farm labourers and shepherds - to sail direct to Moreton-bay, on the 24th inst. and gentlemen on the spot, who, I am quite sure, will take the deepest interest in the expedition will be ready, on the arrival of the first ship, to point out to the surveyor and emigrants the most eligible locality to occupy in the first instance. But the principal reason for the sailing of this vessel before the Company comes into full operation, - for it will in all probability be in formal existence beforehand, although a considerable time yet will necessarily elapse before the charter can be procured, is the necessity for immediate operations on the future model-farm in the colony, in order to have the capabilities of the country for the production of cotton of superior quality for the British market fully ascertained and exhibited practically during the coming year. Any further delay would preclude the possibility of making so important an experiment for another twelvemonth; but the vessel to sail next month will be quite in time. The emigrants by that vessel will certainly have the best chance in regard to the selection of their future place of settlement. The land will be all before them.

I have also been requested to state whether any facilities would be afforded by the Company to mechanics and other persons not intending to pursue agriculture or to settle upon land. To such persons I would suggest that town allotments will be very valuable to them, and the Company will have such allotments to dispose of to intending emigrants desiring to purchase them, at a certain fixed price; as suitable localities for villages and towns will be selected and marked off progressively within the tract of country of which the Company will obtain possession. Now, whatever amounts mechanics or other persons not intending to hold land as agriculturists may have to pay to secure their passage out, will be credited to them by the Company for the purchase of such allotments. Carpenters and joiners, stone-masons and bricklayers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, saddlers, &c. &c., will all find it their interest to obtain possession of building allotments of this kind, to establish themselves in business in central and suitable localities. The scale of allowance for passage proposed for the Company is the one fixed by the Government Commissioners of Emigration, viz., that a person purchasing land to the extent of £100 shall be entitled to a free passage for five adults. Any mechanic, therefore, who should advance the amount of his passage money for the future purchase of town allotments would be entitled to a passage out, and it is probable that when the Company comes into operation, it will allow suitable persons of this class generally to obtain a passage out by their vessels on paying a certain proportion of the passage money; for although there are very many reputable families in this country at the present moment who would gladly emigrate, but are utterly destitute of the means of doing so at their own charges, it holds as a general rule that the person who is able and willing to pay a proportion, if not the whole, of the cost of his emigration, is a more desirable person for the colony than the one who can pay nothing. The demand for mechanical labour of all kinds will be very great for a long time to come both in Cocksland and Port Phillip, and such arrangements as would enable respectable families of this class to get out comfortably for a comparatively small sum, would be a great boon to them, and a great benefit both to the mother country and to the Colony.

With reference to another series of interrogatories, I beg to add that it was originally proposed that there should be a

Any family of intending emigrants can easily calculate from this scale what amount of any article of domestic consumption - cheese, ham, preserved meat, jellies, &c.- they would require for their general comfort on the voyage. A few sperm candles would be very desirable for a family.

Although a steerage passage cannot, in ordinary circumstances, be so comfortable as a cabin passage, everything that is practicable will be done to render the situation of the emigrants by the first ship as comfortable as the case will admit of. I have ascertained for example, that it will be quite practicable to have separate apartments for the larger families; and other smaller families, that are mutually connected, will be placed together in similar apartments. The allotment of the available space will be made by Lieutenant Lean, R.N.; and as there is generally much fine weather on the voyage to Australia, there is in reality, very little in the shape of hardship or privation of any kind to be undergone, even by a steerage passenger, by the way. Besides, the period is short; and if a little privation during that brief period will prove materially conducive to the subsequent comfortable settlement of a family for life, it ought surely to be cheerfully undergone.

The fifth article of the proposed Constitution for the Company is, "That the purchaser of an eighty-acre farm, who shall have paid £100 into the Company's funds in this country, and emigrated to the colony within twelve months, &c., shall be considered a Shareholder, &c." Now the obvious meaning of this article is, that those only who should pay up the full amount of the purchase-money of such a farm should have a right to nominate five persons for a passage out. But it appears to have been misunderstood in certain quarters, persons conceiving themselves entitled to nominate for a passage out, without having fulfilled this indispensable condition.

As it is not desirable either that the Company should sell land on credit, or that those who are destitute of the necessary funds should attempt to settle upon land at all until they obtain the means of doing so, persons in this condition - who are able, notwithstanding, to meet the cost of their passage out at the rate of £20 for each adult - will receive land orders to that amount in value, which will be taken as money by the Company whenever they come to be purchasers of land in such quantities as the Company will sell.

Humble persons of both sexes who occasionally address to me notes of interrogation requiring answers that consume a good deal of time, would find most of their questions answered, by anticipation, by reading two volumes I have published on Australia, since my return to this country, for the express purpose of diffusing the very information they solicit. These two volumes are entitled: "Phillipsland; or the country hitherto designated Port Phillip: its present Condition and Prospects as a Field for Emigration;" and "Cooksland, in North-Eastern Australia, the future Cotton-Field of Great Britain: its Characteristics and Capabilities for extensive European Colonization." These volumes are published separately by Messrs. Longman, of Paternoster-row, London, and are sold at 7s. 6d. each. They are to be found in some circulating libraries both in town and country: if they were found in others, it would save me a great deal of valuable time.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

British Parliament had not come forward, at the instance of Lord Stanley, with an advance of from £150,000 to £200,000, the whole concern - the model Colony forsooth - would have been sold off by the sheriff to the highest bidder, on behalf of the creditors in London. In this conjuncture, when the fortunes of South Australia appeared to be desperate, a copper mine was discovered, which has since proved a source of prosperity and wealth to the Colony. It is evident, however, that the Colonists of South Australia have just as little reason to take credit for that discovery, as a beggar has for finding a five pound note on the highway. It was a mere accident altogether, as far as they were concerned. And this is the model Colony, forsooth, to which we are ever and anon referred by ignorant people, who know no better, like Mr. Edward Bell, and others, for the only successful example of British colonization in modern times.

A wealthy, but exceedingly penurious proprietor in the north of Scotland, was one day walking down from his house along the noble avenue that led up to it from the highway, when, observing a farthing on the road at his feet, he stooped down and picked it up. A beggar, on his way to the mansion for charity, happened to be passing at the very moment, and, observing the laird pick up the coin, he modestly requested him to give it to him. To this, however, the laird could not assent. So, putting the farthing deliberately into his own pocket, he said, "In' a fardin for yoursel', puir body." Now as far as I have been able to see this is precisely the South Australian specific for successful colonization. The gentlemen of that prosperous, but somewhat puffed colony, say to the intending emigrant. "Only discover a copper mine, as we have done and there will be no fear of you" But, how to get on where there may be no copper mine to discover, these Solomons tell us not.

I dare say the public will care very little what may be the private opinion of Mr. Edward Bell as to the practicability of growing cotton of superior quality in Cooksland. The President of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester and gentlemen of the highest standing in the cotton trade in the City of Glasgow have not only given it as their opinion, that the thing is quite practicable, but have actually tested a specimen of the Australian cotton, and borne testimony to its remarkably superior quality; but Mr. Edward Bell is of a different opinion. "We will note that objection," therefore, as the judges say at a trial, and pass on to inquire what could have induced this officious scribe to embody the outpourings of his own feeble intellect and pitiful malignity in a gratuitous attack upon myself and the colonizing enterprise with which I am at present identified; thereby doing his best to unhinge the minds of reputable families and individuals who had placed confidence in me in regard to the colonization of Cooksland.

Now I have discovered, accidentally (just-as the South Australians did their copper mines,) through an advertisement in your last number, that Mr. Edward Bell is "a commission merchant", who is ready to render every assistance to persons desirous of emigrating to Australia and New Zealand in procuring their passages in the first-class vessels at the lowest possible rates; for there is a species of horseleech in all the seaport towns of this country, that fixes itself upon unfortunate people from the country who come to town with the intention of emigrating to Australia or elsewhere, and Mr. Edward Bell being one of this class and finding that, through the arrangements I have succeeded in making, there is nothing to be done in his line in the direction of Cooksland, has done me the honour of a special notice in your columns. Sir, there is no class of persons so likely to fall amongst thieves as persons of the humbler classes on the eve of emigrating to the colonies and such persons have reason to beware of the proffered assistance of commission merchants, who for the most part are either the paid agents of particular shipping houses, or men upon the town living upon their wits and fleecing all who come near them. No man of common sense requires to employ a commission merchant to assist him in discovering where the cheapest and best sugar or tea is to be procured; he goes himself to the shop where the article is sold

No. 36.
November 15th, 1848.
To the Editor of The British Banner.

CHRISTIAN COLONIZATION IN AUSTRALIA

Sir, - In a paragraph quoted from a Plymouth journal, in your last Number, it is stated that 164 young women, principally, if not exclusively, orphans, from the Union Workhouses in the south of Ireland, had just arrived in Plymouth Sound, by a Dublin steam-boat, to be embarked on board a Government emigrant ship, then in the Sound, bound for Sydney, New South Wales. And as it was added that these young women (whose emigration, I presume, is paid for entirely from the funds of the colony) were to be under the special care of the Local Government on their arrival, the superficial reader would doubtless see nothing more in the whole matter than a mere benevolent arrangement, and would accordingly give due credit to all concerned.

Sir, be assured there is much more in this affair than mere benevolence. The lady at whose artless and disinterested suggestion, forsooth, this peculiar species of emigration has been sanctioned and carried into effect by the Colonial department, is a Roman Catholic, A Roman Catholic of the highest caste, a perfect devotee of the Papacy; and I am as confident as I am of my own existence that these young women, who are almost exclusively Roman Catholics, from the most thoroughly Romish and bigotted parts of Ireland, have been selected as free emigrants for Australia, expressly with the view to their becoming the wives of the English and Scotch Protestant shepherds and stockmen of New South Wales, and thereby silently subverting the Protestantism and extending the Romanism of the colony through the vile, Jesuitical, diabolical, system of "mixed marriages." It was this system of mixed marriages, - a system which the Romish priesthood systematically employ as an instrument for the advancement of the Papacy in all countries, - that ruined the antediluvian church, and induced that universal corruption which called down the vengeance of Heaven on an ungodly world in the waters of the deluge. "The sons of God," - that is, the professed worshippers of God of the family of Seth, - "saw the daughters of men," - that is, of the family of Cain, - "that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose." The Spirit of evil, which then reigned in these children of disobedience, is still pursuing the same course, and endeavouring, wherever Protestantism and Popery come in contact with each other, to ruin the cause of God in the world by means of mixed marriages. I speak in this matter, not from theory, but from experience and observation.

Now, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do not by any means wish to throw blame on the authorities for granting this measure of relief to Ireland. I have not the slightest objection to Ireland's receiving her due proportion of these "daily ministrations" of Downing-street from our colonial funds. But I would ask, why is this great national boon of a free passage to Australia for so many hundred young women, (for the recent cargo from Dublin is merely a specimen of what is going on), to be monopolized by Ireland and Popery? Is it because there are no virtuous British Protestant females in great distress also, and willing to emigrate to that land of promise? Is it because there are no "distressed needlewomen" in London, or in fifty other cities and towns of England and Scotland, to whom a free passage to Australia would be an object in these times of universal pressure? Why, I would ask, should a paternal Government (to use an Irish phrase) be after saying to these distressed British Protestant females, "Stand back; for those Irish Papists are better and holier than you."

which they had condescended to honour me, was easily accounted for, and was quite a matter of course. At the same time, I begged to thank them for identifying me with Ronge and Czerski Schismatics and heretics though they were; and as they evidently fraternised in that matter with the Bishop of Troves, and approved of the new species of idolatry which he had been the means of introducing in Germany in the worship of the Holy Coat, I recommended to them, as a specific against all the evil I was likely to do them in England, the following Litany :-

LITANY OF DR. LANG AND THE HOLY COAT."

To be said or sung in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, in Sydney, after Mass, every Friday.

Dr. Lang is going to England!
Holy Coat! pray for us
He's worse than Ronge and Czerski
Holy Coat! pray for us
Those heretical Silesian priests,
Holy Coat! pray for us
Who, madly daring to think for themselves,
Holy Coat! pray for us
And to examine the word of God
Holy Coat! pray for us
Have renounced the Pope and all his works,
Holy Coat! pray for us
Including thee, most Holy Coat!
Holy Coat! pray for us
He will defeat our grand conspiracy,
Holy Coat! pray for us
In which Bishop Polding and Bishop Murphy,
Holy Coat! pray for us
With all the French priests in Tahiti,
Holy Coat! pray for us
Are engaged with might and main,
Holy Coat! pray for us
To Romanize the Southern Hemisphere
Holy Coat! pray for us.

This letter, and especially the jeud'esprit, produced a wonderful sensation in the Colony. It unmasked Mrs. Chisholm and her Romanist designs in connexion with emigrant, which, till then, had been unknown and unsuspected in the Colony. It completely silenced the Romish priests and their organ for the time, and exposed them to such universal ridicule throughout the Colony that at a Romish procession in Sydney, on the following St. Patrick's day, the very boys in the streets were running after the priests calling out "Holy coat! pray for us!"

But Puseyism (with which, I think, our Australian Colonies will be absolutely overrun at no distant period, unless a strong-body of thoroughly Protestant Ministers and people "come over and help us," by planting themselves permanently in our ample territory) is, in my opinion, every whit as bad as Popery, and perhaps the worst of the two.

The circumstance of my being in the Legislative Council - to protest, on every fit and proper occasion, against every legislative enactment designed to promote the objects of either of these two apostacies, and in particular to denounce the anti-Scriptural, latitudinarian, and infidel church establishment system of the Colony - was necessarily a great eye-sore to both Papists and Puseyites, as well as to their friends and advocates both in the Council and out of it. It was the first case of the kind that had occurred in the history of British colonization, although the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon and Dr. Timothy Dwight had both previously been members of legislatures in the United States of America, - which served as a precedent for my friends and supporters.

x.x. Two Colonial Romish Bishops, who had then just left the Colony for Europe. Dr. Polding is an Archbishop.

x There is a great display of fraternisation, between the
! Romish priesthood in New South Wales, and the French bishops and
! priests, who, I am sorry to say, are now pretty numerous in the
x South Sea Islands.

Now, plebeian as I am, and without the assistance of the metropolitan brass band at all, I sent out, myself, during the past year, to a single locality in Australia, and entirely on my own risk and responsibility, a much larger number of persons than this altogether. In short, the efforts of the aristocracy or influential classes of this country, - including the aristocracy of rank, the aristocracy of wealth, the aristocracy of religion, - for the promotion of emigration to Australia, are beneath contempt; and it may well be added, in reference to this particular question of national, of transcendent importance, that no man careth for his brother.

When the Colonization Society found that it could not effect so exceedingly little in the way of direct emigration, it made a merit of originating and promoting what is called assisted emigration the nature and rationale of which are as follows:- When a capitalist purchases, say 5,000 or 10,000 acres of land in Australia, (which at a minimum price will cost him so many pounds sterling,) he will not only receive the land in fee simple, but he will also be allowed to nominate for a free passage out, one person of the class of farm servants or mechanics, for every £20 he pays for the land. He will, thus, it may be, be able to send out a large number of his redundant tenantry passage free. But if a farm-servant or mechanic who has saved perhaps from twenty to fifty pounds, by sheer industry and frugality, desires to emigrate with his family, he must pay the whole cost of that money to the Emigration Commissioners, towards defraying the cost of his passage out, without receiving any equivalent in land; and this, forsooth, is what is called assisted emigration! In short, it is sufficiently obvious, that in this matter at least, there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. Now, I maintain that, so long as waste land is sold at a minimum price of a pound an acre, every person of the middle and humbler classes of society in this country, who can either pay for his own passage out, or have it paid for him in any way, is entitled to a remission of the purchase-money of as much of that land as will be equivalent to the cost of his passage, calculated at the average steerage rate. This is in perfect accordance with the universal opinion and desire of the Colonists of Australia. This is what I have been aiming at, myself, all along, and so far as I have gone, with a fair measure of success, notwithstanding the contemptible hostility of interested, ignorant, and evil-disposed persons in this country; and all I have experienced as yet only induces and encourages me to persevere.

It was my intention to have developed at length the particular course which, under existing circumstances, it will be expedient and necessary to pursue in future for the accomplishment of the great object of my present mission to Europe. There will be a slight deviation from the plan originally proposed, and a slight change in the contemplated machinery; but the general object, as well as the course of procedure necessary for securing its attainment, will remain precisely the same. I must defer that part of my communication, however, for a future letter.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

46, Moorgate-Street, London.

May 21, 1849.

" are left to mourn her loss; and the deaths of Mr and Mrs Scraw, with the two children, were very affecting. Their eldest living child is an interesting little creature, and we think of adopting the dear little orphan as our own. The young men suffered very severely, the most robust being the most liable to be attacked. But although many suffered much, and were very dangerously ill, all were mercifully restored. The cause of our having so much sickness and fever on our voyage, was, in my opinion, the following:- First, we had fever on board before we left Gravesend. A young girl either came on board with fever upon her, or was attacked whilst we lay there. I procured camphor and chloride of lime to use on board prior to sailing, seeing the fore part of the ship was not properly ventilated; thirdly, the forepart of the vessel was too crowded, in one berth or cabin, about 18 feet square, there were not less than 18 persons; it is true some of them were small, but there was eighteen. In this berth originated two of the worst cases of typhus, and who can wonder at it. Then the next berth to this was poor Scraws; the wife died from confinement, and the father from fever of a most malignant nature. Then the forepart of the ship was not kept sufficiently clean. I am sorry to say but few attended to this matter so strictly as they should have done. I hope others may take warning from us. Should you know any coming out as emigrants, tell them to do these two things: first to keep his person, his berth, and the space in front, as clean as washing, scrubbing, and brushing can make them; and secondly, to live on simple food. Those who eat the most unsparingly, and partook of the greatest quantities of salt meat, were with but one or two exceptions, the persons who suffered most from fever. But I must proceed to our voyage. After many delays we at length anchored in Morton-Bay, and fondly thought our trials were now past; judge then, of our disappointment when after waiting on board in silence from Sunday, until the following Thursday, we were ordered to perform quarantine on Moreton Island. This was owing to the death of a fine young girl shortly before we entered the bay; when, receiving this order, we were of course obliged to weigh anchor and proceed thither. A few tents had been provided, but not more than sufficient for a quarter of our number; consequently those who landed first took possession of them, and the others were left to shift for themselves. I fancy I see you reading this, and you say to my dear cousin, "I wonder how my dear son and daughter went on." Well I will tell you. When we arrived, all the tents were occupied, so I took my spade, hatchet, and saw, then I cut down from fifteen to twenty young trees averaging from three to four inches in diameter; these I placed together as a frame-work of my hut, and with leafy boughs and fern, I finished it. I do not say I made my wigwam waterproof. But I did my best, and felt a little self complacency when I found that I had put up a better place than most of my neighbours. Don't think, my dear father, we were unhappy or dissatisfied; far from it, we were as happy as it was possible to be; we cooked at a bush fire, had a box for a table, and another for a seat, and thus we passed our time of quarantine. Mary did feel cast down; but my dear Louisa set too, and washed all up we had used on board. The wise man says a good wife is from the Lord. I feel certain the Lord has given me mine, and thankful I am for so good a gift. But I must proceed. We were conveyed up the river from the vessel by a schooner. at three times, we went with the second party, and were much pleased with the river scenery. Some spots resemble the plantations near gentlemen's residences, so that we could scarcely realise the idea that they were native wilds. Thus, on February 12, we completed our long voyage, not without feelings of sincere gratitude to our heavenly Father for his protecting care. Here we raise our Ebenezer. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Upon reaching Brisbane we found a large stony building formerly used as barracks was appropriated to our use. But we soon got other lodging at a moderate rent. Here rent is dear. But guess of our surprise and pleasure when I tell you we met with two persons who had lived at

No.41.
September 12th, 1849.
To the Editor of the British Banner.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION

What remains to be done for it, both at home and abroad.

Sir,- Although I cannot say that I have accomplished all I either wished or expected, in reference to the object of my voyage to England, when I landed in this country, from Australia, in the month of December, 1846, I have no reason to say, in reviewing my own humble efforts during the period that has since elapsed, that I have laboured in vain, or spent my strength for naught. On the contrary, I am satisfied that a foundation broad and deep, has now been laid, in the intelligence and Christianity of England, on which a goodly superstructure of Christian society will yet be reared in Australia, when I am dead and gone; for I have reason to believe that many thousand families and individuals of Christian principles and industrious habits, who would never otherwise have thought of seeking a home and a country beyond seas, will, ere long pitch their tent in that far land, and thereby bring to pass that which is written, that in the place where it hath been said. Ye are not my people, it shall be said, Ye are the sons of the living God. No higher destiny can be assigned to any people than that which, in the record of ancient prophecy, was assigned of old to the dispersed of Israel, The remnant of Jacob shall be in the midst of many people, as a dew from the Lord, and as showers upon the grass, that is, exerting a fertilizing and fructifying influence upon society wherever they should go. And such a destiny is pre-eminently that of communities of Christian people going forth from this country to Australia. Ye are the salt of the earth, said the Redeemer to his disciples; and why should this salt be kept up in such vast accumulations in this country? Why should it not, like the disciples, be spread abroad over the face of the earth, to work out the object of its very existence?

It was thought by many of my fellow-Colonists in Australia, as well as by myself on my return to England, that a Company might be formed in this country for the promotion of emigration to Australia, and that English capital might be embarked in the object on the security of our waste lands. But the prevalence of Hudsonism in the great Railway world had unfortunately completely destroyed, for the time at least, all public confidence in such speculations both at home and abroad, and the interests of Australian Colonization had, consequently, had to suffer, like many others of perhaps greater importance, from the malversations and delinquencies of the Swindler-General of England.

Apropos - I thought, from the very first time I heard of it, on my arrival in England, that the pecuniary testimonial (to the extent, I believe, of about \$18,000) which was offered a few years ago by the Railway idolaters of this country to their worthless god Dagon, was one of the basest and most degrading instances of Mammon-worship I had ever heard of either in ancient or modern times. I only hope the worshippers in the case I allude to, will, like their prototypes, the ancient priests of Dagon, reverence the threshold of the temple on which their idol has so ignominiously fallen (I Samuel v.2-5). By the way, the stonemasons of Ashdod must have had a hard job of it to join the pieces of their broken god and set him up again upon his pedestal. But their task was child's play to that which has devolved upon the modern idolaters. Let them join the pieces of their broken idol and set it upon its

in America. And the self-determining and self-acting power which this arrangement gave them, was one of the principal elements of their subsequent success.

Now, the arrangement I have succeeded in making, in accordance with the practice of the ancient Puritanism is, that a Company, or probably two Companies, for the promotion of Australian colonization, shall be organized in Australia, and incorporated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and that agencies shall be established in London and Glasgow respectively, under the superintendence and control of the directors in the Colony. The business of these agencies will be of the simplest character, consisting merely in the collection of certain funds, and the selection of suitable emigrants; and auditors, of the highest standing in their respective spheres, will examine and audit the accounts periodically. It is in the Colony, however, where the transactions must necessarily be of a much more complicated character, that the risk of management lies, and it is there, therefore, that the check should be provided. That check will be provided accordingly in the Board of Management, and as the shareholders, of whom a large proportion will be the emigrants themselves, will be on the spot, it will be their own fault, if they allow of mismanagement or malversation. There will, in all likelihood, be a separate and distinct Company for Port Phillip, and another for Cocksland or the Clarence River and Moreton Bay District of New South Wales. But the same agencies at home will serve equally for both, especially in the first instance.

Your readers are aware, that I have been endeavouring, during my stay in this country, to get the money paid by each emigrant for his passage out recognised by Government as a payment for land in Australia. It is the interest and desire of the Colonists, universally, that such an arrangement should be made, and Select Committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, of which I was myself a member at the time, have strongly recommended it to the Imperial Government. It is true, I have succeeded in effecting the object in a considerable number of individual instances; but increased obstacles have of late been thrown in the way, and the Downing-street bureau plead as their excuse an Act of Parliament, which, however, admits, undoubtedly, of a much more liberal construction than they have been accustomed to give it. But I have recently received an intimation, from a quarter upon which I can rely that this Act is to be modified considerably during the next session of Parliament, so far as to render the arrangement referred to of general application. This will be a great boon and encouragement to Australian emigration, and will greatly facilitate the working of Land and Emigration Companies for the colonization of Australia.

At the same time it is undeniable that for these three years British colonists, from all parts of our Colonial empire, have been looking anxiously for fruit, for the healing of the Colonies, from this barren Whig-tree; but, unfortunately, they have hitherto found none. Shall we give it another year's trial - yes or no?

For my own part, it is perfectly amazing to me, that the authorities of this country should be so utterly blind as they are to their true position, under the present system of colonial misrule. If they wish the Australian Colonies to be bound to the mother country by the tie of a common interest and mutual affection, why are we not allowed to offer an opinion as to what constitutes our real interest? If, on the contrary, they wish them to be bound to the mother country by the tie of force, like Poland to Russia, and Hungary to Austria, and Rome to the Pope, I would beg to remind them that, in the single colony of New South Wales, there is land, and sheep, and cattle enough to enable any bold enterprising individual who, in these revolutionary times, might be tempted to seize the

No.42.
September 25th, 1849.
To the Editor of the British Banner.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

CHRISTIAN COLONIZATION.

Sir, - I am happy to inform your numerous readers, both in town and country, that I am likely, as the result of the invitation to young men, contained in my recent letters in the Banner, to carry out with me, per the ship Clifton, to Australia, as candidates for the Christian ministry in that country, "a band of men whose hearts the Lord hath touched." I should like to have not fewer than twenty such candidates in all, but I should be happy to take as many as thirty if they could be got; for the machinery we shall require to set up in Australia for preparing these candidates for their future work will be equally available for a larger number as for a smaller, while the moral impression that would be produced upon the colony by a larger importation would be correspondingly greater. I trust, therefore, that ministers throughout the country who have had young men under their training or inspection in their respective congregations, whom they could conscientiously recommend for such an enterprise, and for whom, with a little exertion (if they were not possessed of the requisite means themselves), they could raise the comparatively small amount that would be necessary to meet the cost of their passage, - viz. £20 each. - will not hesitate to do so, as, in so doing, they will be rendering an important service to the cause of God in Australia. There are many promising young men in this country, struggling with hopeless poverty, and looking in vain for admission into the academies and colleges of their native land, in order to receive such training as would fit them for the proper exercise of the Christian ministry, who might thus be enabled, at a mere trifle of expense, to acquire the requisite intellectual and literary qualifications for that important office beyond seas, and to go forth thereafter, with the everlasting Gospel in their hands, over the length and breadth of Australia. The cost of the passage out of an ordained Minister and his family is a serious matter, upon whomsoever the burden may fall; but a number of young men, going out in a more economical way, and occupying what would be equivalent to the midshipman's berth on board a ship of war, might be sent forth into the Christian field at one sixth part of that expense.

In order to clear up this matter to all concerned, and especially to show that there is no intention, on my part, to thrust into the Christian ministry raw uneducated lads from the shop or warehouse, I shall devote the sequel of this letter to a few remarks on the following points, on which I have been given to understand there is a desire in certain quarters for additional information, viz., - first, the requisites for the voyage; second, studies on board; third, support during the period of study in Australia; fourth, educational establishment there; fifth, future field of labour for the candidates; and sixth, the nature of the churches they would be expected for form.

I. In regard, therefore, to the requisites for the voyage, every candidate will require to provide his own bedding, knife and fork, cup and saucer, plate, wash-hand basin and towels. What is commonly called outfit merely signifies as much clothing of all kinds, including what one already has, as would serve for a twelvemonth. It should include, however, some light clothing for the warmer latitudes, and a larger supply of linen than is requisite on shore, as washing can very seldom be had, for young men especially, on board ship; check shirts are frequently used on ship-board by those who never use them on shore. Each candidate

the church of which I am the pastor, with buildings sufficient for the accommodation of a considerable number of candidates for the ministry, and a commodious hall or lecture-room. There are no such appliances as yet at Port Phillip, and it would also be less easy at present to secure the services of suitable men in that district. The Institution I refer to is the Australian College, of which I was chosen Principal on its first establishment, in the year 1831. Like many other colonial Institutions of a similar kind, that Institution has been rather unfortunate in its past history, and has been entirely in abeyance for the last seven years, in consequence of a most iniquitous proceeding, in the shape of a chancery suit, which was instituted against it, or rather against myself individually, by the Local Government, in retaliation, I believe, for the liberties I had taken with the Colonial Executive in my writings, in defence of the cause of public morals, in the Local Press. This vexatious suit lasted upwards of four years, and subjected me, for I had to bear the whole burden singlehanded - to very serious expense^x; but I am happy to add, I succeeded, at last in foiling the Colonial Government in their own Court; and one of my objects, in coming to England on my present voyage, was to insure the revival of an Institution in which I had sunk a Colonial fortune of my own, and which unrighteous and ungodly men had thus been labouring, but had proved unable, to crush. In short, under the wretched system of government to which Great Britain has hitherto subjected her noblest Colonies - thereby alienating the affections of their people, and transforming every honest man among them into a thorough-paced republican, - I have been made to feel, in right earnest, that those Heads of Departments, Sanballet the Horonite, Tobiah the Ammonite, and Geshem the Arabian, who are always, of course, rabid Churchmen, are still, as of old, grieved exceedingly when there comes a man to seek the welfare of the children of Israel. The wall has still to be built in troublous times; and each builder, as he repairs the breaches over against his own house, has to hold his trowel in the one hand and his spear in the other.

Our Collegiate Establishment, will, in all likelihood, be as follows:-

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE, SYDNEY.

Principal, and Professor of Exegetical Theology and Church History, Rev. J.D. Lang, D.D.

Professor of Didactic and Pastoral Theology, Rev. Barzillai Quaife.

Professor of Ancient Languages, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, Rev. T.E. Richardson, A.B.

Mr. Quaife, who now officiates for me in Sydney, (along with another minister, the Rev. W. Ritchie) was educated at one of the Independent Colleges of this metropolis. He is an able and effective writer, (having published several minor pieces,) and a sound and practical divine.

Mr. Richardson is a superior scholar, and would be a valuable acquisition to our Institution in the capacity proposed; but, as he is at present settled as a minister of the Gospel, in the town of Portland, an important locality, in the south-western extremity of the province of Port Phillip, about 800 miles from Sydney, it is questionable whether his brethren may deem it expedient that he should remove to that city to be employed in training up a Colonial ministry. If this removal should be deemed inexpedient, one or two promising young men, who have completed an academical course at one of the Scotch Universities will be engaged as tutors for those branches which he could otherwise have taught.

importance. It is when the Jewish factions are at daggers' drawing within the walls of Jerusalem, that the Romans take the city by storm.

Again, as to Presbyterians and Independents, I am strongly of opinion that a little more of the popular element would be a decided improvement of the former of these systems, while the energy, the spirit of combination and the united action of a well-compacted body, would equally improve the latter. In the State of Connecticut, in America, there has been such a compromise, or, rather, blending together, of Presbyterianism and Independency in actual operation, with the happiest results, for two hundred and thirty years past. Now, if the candidates who may go forth to Australia, per the ship Clifton, would endeavour to form Christian Churches on this broad basis, on their entering the Christian ministry in that country, it would, I think, be very desirable. But the truth is, they will be left in this matter very much to the freedom of their own will. Those of them who acquire the requisite amount of needful qualifications the soonest, will, of course, be first in the field; but the period of the preparation will not require to be very protracted for any.

To conclude this long epistle, it is surely not too late yet to appeal once more to those young men throughout the country who have hitherto, perhaps, been halting between two opinions, as to whether they should go with us or stay at home. As the Clifton has been getting newly coppered, and receiving some other repairs that have occupied considerably more time than was anticipated, I do not think she will be ready for sea before the 20th of October. But there is surely plenty of time in the interval that will elapse till then for any young man of the right spirit to make the needful preparations for the voyage. During the late Canadian rebellion, a Colonel in the army was asked at the Horse Guards, "How long he would take to prepare to go to Canada?" "Twenty minutes," was the gallant officer's reply. And why should the good soldier of Jesus Christ be less ready to march, on the call of his great Commander, than the mere hireling of an earthly Queen? Joseph and Mary had scarcely longer time to prepare for their flight into Egypt than the gallant Colonel deemed sufficient for his voyage to Canada. In short, prompt decision and energetic action are the uniform characteristics of superior minds. Who, then, I ask again, will go up with us to Ramoth-Gilead to battle?

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

Moorgate Street, London.
September 24th, 1849.

* As I was coming home at any rate, I sold 2,000 volumes of my noble library, along with some other chattel property, to assist in paying the law expenses. The books alone brought me £300; but I have a pretty good library yet. My God, think Thou upon Tobiah and Sanballot, according to these their works, and on - the prophets that would have put me in fear. Nehem. vi. 14.

is absurd to talk of going upon land when people have no means of bringing that land into cultivation; and this was certainly the case with most of the emigrants per the Fortitude. There was about £1,100 of the whole amount of passage money left unpaid when the ship sailed, which remained a burden upon my shoulders exclusively. The emigrants of this class got employment variously, and at good wages, on their arrival, and could, therefore, have nothing to complain of; and I have yet to learn whether their not obtaining immediate possession of the land guaranteed them was a serious evil in any one instance whatever. For even when immigrants are in possession of the means of entering upon the cultivation of land on their arrival in a new country, it is not always expedient for them to do so. They must lay their account with serving an apprenticeship, so to speak, for a limited time, till they acquire that invaluable pre-requisite, Colonial experience; and when such experience can be acquired in the employment and at the expense of others, it is certainly much better to acquire it in that way than in any other. In short, although certain evil-disposed persons, both in the Colony and at home, have been endeavouring to magnify the difficulties and inconveniences that presented themselves to the emigrants per the Fortitude on their arrival at their destination, these inconveniences and difficulties have been of a very slight description after all, and not to be mentioned in the same day with those that have been experienced by emigrants at the outset of a settlement almost anywhere else.

I have heard of several young men who went out as adventurers per the Fortitude, who obtained eligible employment immediately on their arrival, and who have written home to their friends in England in the highest terms respecting their situation and prospects. I cannot yet know how it has fared with most of the other individuals and families who constituted the corps of emigrants by that vessel; but three cases, of which I have heard particulars, may serve as a specimen of what may be done in the country by men of general intelligence, activity and perseverance.

Mr. Alfred Slaughter, a draper in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, London, emigrated with his large family of nine or ten children per the ship Fortitude. His wife died on the passage out, after the birth of a still born child; but Mr. Slaughter had taken out his aged mother, on whom would devolve the care of the young children. He had consulted me, before leaving this country, as to the disposal of his stock in trade, which he was desirous of getting rid of entirely. I recommended him by no means to sell it at an under value, but rather to take out with him such part of it as would not bring a reasonable price here. He did so accordingly, and found on his arrival at Brisbane that he had brought his goods to an excellent market. The only place he could obtain for a store or warehouse in Brisbane was a loft, to which the only access was by a ladder, and in this situation Mr. Slaughter sold off his stock at a good profit I believe, in eight or nine days after his arrival. The ladder was no objection to intending customers, and there was no shop front wanted. On disposing of his stock, Mr. Slaughter formed one of a deputation to spy out the land, with which he has expressed himself highly delighted. On ascertaining that there would be about 50,000 head of sheep and cattle boiled down for their tallow alone in the district during the current year, and finding that there was no person to look after the hides, Mr. Slaughter commenced a small business in the way of fellmongering and tanning, and wrote home for his brother, who it seems is a proficient in these branches, to make the best of his way out to him with all convenient speed, and a party of ten or twelve persons, including the personal friends of Mr. Slaughter's brother have

No. 44.
31st October 1849.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of The British Banner.

Sir, - Our good ship, the Clifton, having been unexpectedly detained till now, I am happy to inform those of your readers who feel interested in the progress and results of emigration, that intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the ship Larpent at Geelong, Port Phillip, on the 29th of June last. I have as yet heard no further particulars.

I have also received the following letter from Mr. Hobbs, the surgeon of the ship Chasceley which it appears, arrived at Morston Bay on the 28th of April last.

"To the Rev. Dr. Lang.
"On Board the Chasceley in Morston Bay,
"April 30th., 1849.

"Dear Sir, - I take this the earliest opportunity of informing you of our safe arrival in Morston Bay after a very favourable passage of 120 days from the Downs.

"I shall not now be able to give you a detailed account of our voyage, being much engaged in preparing a bill of health for the Government Inspector, who is now on board. I have to record three deaths since the last I appressed you of, when I wrote from the line, and of seven births, all alive and doing well.

"I will on the other side furnish you with a list of the births and deaths for the satisfaction of those parties who may make inquiries of you :-

B I R T H S.

1849
March 8th, Mrs. Brotherton, of a son.
13th, Mrs. Wright of a daughter
18th, Mrs. Caldwell, of a daughter,
26th, Mrs. Taylor of a son
April 2nd, Mrs. Towell of a son
3rd, Mrs. Walker, of a daughter
29th, Mrs. Weir, of a daughter

D E A T H S.

1848.
Dec. 31st. Emily Izard Markwell, daughter of John Markwell, aged 11 months: infantile convulsions.

1849.
Mar. 28th. Benjamin Balo, aged 1 year 10 months. mesentric disease.
April 12th. Annie Maria Grimes, aged 4 years, consumption.
Feb. 4th. Edwin Field, the emigrants' cook, threw himself overboard, while in a state of intoxication.

"We reached our first anchorage in the Bay on Friday the 27th, on Saturday (28th) afternoon, anchored opposite the Pilot station, and on Sunday (29th) remained there all day, the crew taking in fresh water. Towards evening, the Custom-house officer, and Dr. Ballow came to us. This morning, Monday, April 29th, the Government Authorities came on board, and we are now under weigh for our final anchorage, which we shall reach in a

P.S.- The following is the conclusion of a letter I have just received from the brother of one of the emigrant farmers per the Fortitude:- "I have to inform you, that we yesterday, for the first time, received letters from our friends at Brisbane, and, speaking without prejudice, I believe it is the best news that ever came to Clitheroe, either by newspaper or any other way." - J.D.L.

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BRITISH COLONIST.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL GREY, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

My Lord,- It is now nearly three years since I arrived in this country as a representative of the people of New South Wales, for the furtherance of certain objects of vast importance to my adopted country; and, as I am now on the eve of my return to Australia, with but little prospect of ever setting foot again on English ground I trust your Lordship will excuse me for troubling you, previous to my departure, with the result of my experience and observation of the first three years of your Lordship's administration as Autocrat of "all the Russias" of our Colonial Empire.

I beg, therefore, to assure your Lordship, that I arrived in this country entertaining the highest hope, as a British Colonist, from your Lordship's accession to office, - an event which I was simple enough to regard as one of the highest ones for the colonies. I am now returning to Australia with the bitterest disappointment, and the deepest disgust - cherishing precisely the same feeling as the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin did, when he left England as a British subject, for the last time.

My principal object in coming to England, towards the close of the year 1846, was, to give such an impulse to emigration to Australia, as would direct to that country many families and individuals of virtuous character and industrious habits, who would only contribute materially to develop its vast resources, but who would transmit the precious inheritance of our civil and religious liberties unimpaired to posterity. In this object, I am happy to say I have succeeded far beyond my own highest expectations; although I have experienced nothing from your Lordship's office, but incivility and obstruction.

I had also in view to procure and send forth to Australia a number of ministers of religion to maintain and to extend our common Protestantism in the Southern Hemisphere. In this object I have also succeeded to a considerable extent, having already sent out, in a great measure at my own risk and charges, from twelve to eighteen Evangelical ministers, while I am carrying out with me in this vessel not fewer than twenty young men, as candidates for the ministry, - all of the highest character and the fairest promise. It occurred to me, in making the necessary arrangements, for such an enterprise, that, as your Lordship's superordinates of the emigration department were sending out Episcopalian ministers and Romish priests at the public expense, the same indulgence might be extended to such ministers as I have referred to. But I regret to state that my application to this effect was most ungraciously refused by your Lordship's department.

whose bodies were thrown at midnight into the waters of the Bosphorus.

In singular contrast to the heavy blow and great discouragement which emigration of a superior character to Moreton Bay has thus experienced from your Lordship's Department, is the officious encouragement and assistance afforded by that Department, from Colonial funds, for Irish female emigration. In the Report of the Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, of date July 14th, 1849, I find the following announcement; -

"We have to report, with satisfaction, the steady progress of "the emigration of orphan girls from the Irish work-houses to the "Australian colonies, which we undertook, in pursuance of your Excellency's command, and which we first commenced in the spring of 1848. "Since that time, the number of those emigrants shipped from Plymouth for Sydney and Adelaide, has been 2,219, at a cost to the unions of about £5 per head for outfit and conveyance to Plymouth, the remaining cost being defrayed from the colonial funds."

Now, my Lord, from the origin and character of the influence which was notoriously brought to bear upon your Lordship and His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in furtherance of this measure of Irish female emigration, no intelligent person, at all acquainted either with the parties who originated that measure, or with the Australian colonies, can doubt for a moment that the real object of the parties at whose instance your Lordship was induced to sanction the measure in question, was simply to supply Roman Catholic wives for the English and Scotch Protestants of the humbler classes in Australia, and thereby to Romanize the Australian colonies through the artful and thoroughly Jesuitical device of mixed marriages.

Your Lordship has thus been transforming your department, as far as Irish female emigration is concerned, into a mere Romish propaganda. And what right, I ask, my Lord, had your Lordship to appropriate the funds of the Australian colonies, - funds derived almost exclusively from the capital and enterprise of English and Scotch Protestants, - for any such purposes, or in any such way. Was it because there were no "distressed needlewomen" in England, to whom a free passage to Australia would have proved an invaluable boon? Was it because there were no virtuous unmarried females struggling with poverty in Scotland, that the funds contributed in such large measure by English and Scotch Protestants, should be appropriated in inundating their adopted country with Irish Romanism? I admit that neither your Lordship nor His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, could possibly have had any design to un-Protestantize the Australian Colonies; I am well aware, that, in the whole matter, your Lordship and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland were merely the dupes of an artful female Jesuit, the able but concealed agent of the Romish priesthood in Australia, who had thus adroitly managed to attach both your Lordships - two Ministers of State to her apron string. The cruel injustice, the enormous wrong, which your Lordship has thus been inflicting upon the Protestant Colonies of Australia, is the more inexcusable for the following reasons: - The late Legislative Council of New South Wales, at the instance of a Select Committee of that body, of which I had the honour to be a member, had actually recommended to your Lordship, that, in any future emigration into that Colony at the public expense, there should, as nearly as possible be an equal number of emigrants from each of the three Kingdoms; and the same recommendation and request was also pressed upon your Lordship in

whatever may be the origin of that Government, and whatever form it may assume. And does your Lordship suppose that men of British spirit with such means of redress in their hands, will suffer themselves to be treated any longer like mere children in a nursery by any Peer in Her Majesty's realm? Does your Lordship suppose there are not men of higher mark in Australia than the Irish incapables of Dublin and Ballingerry.

For three years past your Lordship has been promising a Constitution for the Australian Colonies. But if that Constitution should not be something very different from the miserable abortion which your Lordship's subaltern, Mr. Hawes presented to the House of Commons during the last session of Parliament, and subsequently withdrew, I will venture to predict, that the colonists will endorse and return it, with the well known Post-office mark, "Too late," and "More to pay." Very moderate concessions would have satisfied the colonists three years ago, but such concessions will not satisfy them now. To use a vulgar but expressive phrase, which your Lordship will, I trust excuse, they will now "go for the whole hog or for nothing at all."

For the three years of gross misgovernment which your Lordship has permitted to subsist throughout the colonies, - misgovernment which was fully in your Lordship's power, and which was your Lordship's first duty, in accordance with you previous professions, to have rectified - your Lordship, in my humble opinion, deserves both dismissal and impeachment; and, if the Government of this Great Nation were only in such able and vigorous hands as the extreme urgency of the times demands, both of these measures of justice would be dealt out to your Lordship, without fail, and without hesitation.

As far as regards the Australian Colonies, your Lordship has, for three years past, been knocking at the gate of futurity for the President of the United States of Australia. Be assured, my Lord, he is getting ready, and will shortly be out; and will astonish the world with the manliness of his port, and the dignity of his demeanour. As in duty bound, he will make a profound obeisance to your Lordship in the first instance, in grateful acknowledgment of the concern which your Lordship has had in his paternity. He will then take his place in the great family of nations, with a proud consciousness of the brilliant career upon which his country has entered; when delivered at length from the baleful domination of Downing-street. He will require no soldiers, like Louis Napoleon, to enable him to keep his seat, nor will the foul blot of slavery defile his national escutcheon, like that of Zachary Taylor, - I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's very humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.

On Board the ship Clifton, off Gravesend.
Nov. 1849.

There have also been three vessels, including the Clifton, carrying upwards of 600 persons, dispatched for Port Phillip; the other two being the Larpent and the Travancore. To take the last of these 3 vessels first, the Clifton was chartered for £2,100 of which £1,600 was to be paid before she sailed, and the rest on her arrival in the Colony. The £1,600 has been paid accordingly, and the captain holds available security for the payment of the greater part of the remainder. The stores for the Clifton, including fresh provisions here, cost about £1,600, the whole of which has also been paid, and the other accounts of the vessel, - for the fittings up, the surgeon's salary, etc., - have likewise been paid; so that there has not been one hour's detention of the ship from any fault of mine in the non-payment of accounts.

It would be strange, indeed, if any person who has occupied so prominent a place in Colonial society as I have done these many years, as the opponent of Popery and Puseyism, as well as of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and corruption in every form, should not have many and malignant enemies. When I was leaving the Colony a Roman Catholic in Sydney told one of the sailors of our ship that he would go down upon his knees and pray that our ship might founder at sea! And as we had a tremendous passage, - having been obliged to lie to, which is only done in extremity, twenty-four times during our voyage, and having been struck with a tremendous sea off Cape Horn, which nearly wrecked our vessel, I really thought, with the sailors, that I was "the Jonah on board," and that "the Prince of the power of the air," as in the case of Job, had got a commission, at the instance of these people, against our vessel, on my account. But what if our good ship had foundered at sea, and we had all gone down! - both my father and my grandfather perished at sea, and the road to the kingdom of Heaven is surely as short and direct by water as it is by land.

There certainly are other sums for which I have given drafts on the colony; but as I have expended much more than the amount in giving free passages out to ministers, schoolmasters, &c., which I believe the colonists will repay me, I have no fear of being able to meet them on their becoming due.

I have thus succeeded in sending out, to the two extremities of our great colony - in many instances, especially by the earlier vessels, for the merest trifle, and in others free of cost - upwards of 1,200 persons, besides from twelve to eighteen ministers of religion, and a goodly number of schoolmasters and candidates for the ministry. What manner of persons they are chiefly of you are well aware. I had declared publicly in the colony, before I left it for England, in the year 1846, that if I did not succeed in the avowed object of my voyage home, viz., to provide a sufficient check and antidote to the rampant Popery and Puseyism of the country, I should never return. I have succeeded, I think, to a reasonable extent, and I can now, therefore, return with perfect confidence. Whether some such effort was not needed, let the reader judge, when I inform him, under the pernicious system of government with which our noble Colonies are oppressed, through the Downing-street incapables, not fewer than 2,219 Irish females had been sent out to Australia at the expense of the Colonies, previous to the month of July last, to Romanize us and our posterity piecemeal by means of the Jesuitical and Satanic expedient of mixed marriages! Among other matters which I have had to attend to these few days past, I have had to prepare a blistering-plaster for Earl Grey. I could not have shown my face to the Protestants of the Colony, on my return to Australia, unless I had thus protested in the most energetic and public manner, before leaving England, against this monstrous injustice, this enormous wrong!

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Containing the

Latest Intelligence of the Week

THE COLONIES AND THEIR TREATMENT

Another session of Parliament must not be permitted to pass over without those members of the House of Commons who take an interest in colonial affairs bringing under fuller consideration than they have hitherto done, the conduct of the department of the Government charged with the management of those affairs. The incompetency and maladministration of the Colonial-office is a complaint almost as old as the office itself, and whatever expectations were formed upon the accession of Earl Grey, as colonial minister, have all been disappointed. What was said by the poet of another place, may in truth be said of the Colonial-office,—"In the lowest deep a lower still is found." All the measures of administrative wisdom which were anticipated by the colonists from the minister, who, previous to his taking office, evinced so much enlightened zeal in their behalf, and who, on several occasions, animadverted with so much justice upon colonial incompetency and mismanagement, and displayed so accurate a knowledge of the wants as well as the rights of the colonies, still remain to be projected. In their stead, the colonists have had a repetition of all the blundering, and vacillation, and petty tyranny, and obstinacy in wrong-doing, which characterised, for the most part, the administration of Earl Grey's predecessors in office. Scarcely a post arrives in London without bringing fresh proofs of his melancholy fact, and fresh signs of colonial discontent and disaffection, as its natural consequence. [The other day we found the Canadian House of Assembly assailed and destroyed, and the governor mobbed, and obliged to change the seat of government for fear of facing Montreal again. Since then, a numerous and respectably signed declaration, from "all parties, origins and creeds," in favour of annexation to the United States, has been put forth, as a sign of "an unalloyed spirit of rebellion." In Jamaica, the governor acting under the restraint of the Colonial-office, and endeavouring to resist the constitutional power of the House of Assembly, has been induced to put an end to the session, and is left without any customs! At the Cape of Good Hope, all things are at "sixes and sevens", in consequence of the Colonial-office having come to the resolve of making it a Penal Settlement. Upon the arrival of a ship of convicts from Bermuda, the inhabitants of Cape Town rose as a man, to oppose their landing. The gong of the Town Hall was sounded, the bells in all the churches were tolled, the excitement amongst the population was indescribable, the shops and mercantile establishments were closed, and business generally suspended, and a letter was sent to the Governor, stating in plain terms, that as "the people have determined that the convicts must not, cannot, and shall not be landed, or kept in any of the ports of this Colony, they trust that His Excellency, in accordance with his often-expressed desire to promote the well-being of the colonists, will order the Neptune, after victualling, to leave the shores of the colony, they holding him responsible for any consequences that may ensue from his refusal to accede to their demand." His Excellency "regretted the tone of the letter, which the prevailing excitement might

Canada

Cape
Town

by the department over which Lord Grey is presumed to preside, or of the probable consequences of that treatment in the fate of the colonies. It remains to be seen whether they will look on quietly, while the process for converting some of our best dependencies into independent republics is being thus actively carried out by those whose duty it is to strengthen the ties already existing between mother and children, and to render such ties still closer, by strengthening and identifying the interests of both.
